





## INTIMATIONS

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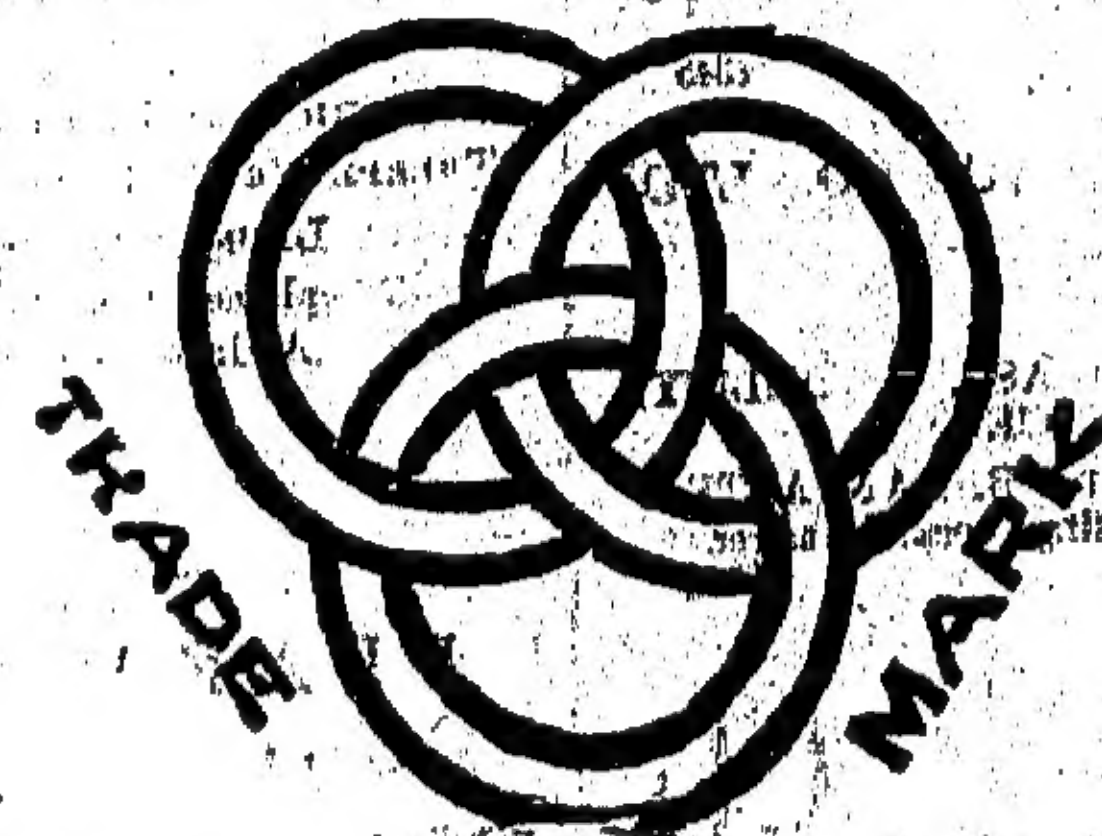
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317

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE  
COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative  
Council was held yesterday at the  
Council Chamber.

The following were present:—  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR  
FRANCIS HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G.

HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL F.  
VENNIS (General Officer Commanding  
Troops in China)

Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN, C.M.G.  
(Colonial Secretary)

Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP (Attorney-  
General)

Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial  
Treasurer)

Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIDAY (Secretary  
for Chinese Affairs)

Hon. Mr. W. CHATAM, C.M.G. (Director  
of Public Works)

Hon. Mr. C. MUI, MESSER (Captain  
Superintendent of Police)

Hon. Mr. W. Y. YEE, C.M.G.  
Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.O.  
Hon. Mr. E. S. HUI  
Hon. Mr. J. H. HOYDAR  
Hon. Mr. L. H. CHU PAK  
Hon. Mr. C. E. ANTON  
Mr. A. G. M. BISHOP (Clerk of Council)

JURY LIST.  
The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the  
table the Jury List for 1917.

THE FOOD PRICES COMMITTEE.  
The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK asked the  
following questions:—

1.—On what date did the Committee,  
which was appointed by His Excellency  
the Governor to fix from time to time the  
maximum price for which any article of  
food may be sold by retail in the Colony,  
issue their last price list setting forth  
such maximum price?

2.—Will His Excellency the Governor  
direct another Meeting of such Committee  
to be held at an early date for the purpose  
of fixing a maximum price for articles of  
food?

3.—With reference to paragraph 6 of  
the schedule of maximum prices, which  
Government Proclamation, which para-  
graph runs as follows:—

"The prices of provisions imported  
from countries other than China (ex-  
cepting those above enumerated) may  
not be raised more than 15 per cent  
above the retail prices prevailing in  
the Colony on the 25th July, 1914,"

is it not the fact that the prices of the  
following imported provisions, namely,  
golden syrup, jam, cheese, mustard, table  
salt and bacon have been raised more  
than 15 per cent above the retail prices  
prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July,  
1914?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY replied as  
follows:—

1.—Thirteen proclamations regulating  
the price of foodstuffs have been published,  
the first on the 18th August, 1914,  
the last on the 28th August, 1916. The  
last general revision of prices is contained  
in proclamation No. 10 of the 12th  
March, 1915.

2.—His Excellency the Governor will  
refer the matter to the Committee.

3.—The Government is informed that,  
since the 25th July, 1914, the retail prices  
of the food-stuffs named in the schedule  
have been increased by some 10 to 12 per  
cent. In certain cases the increase has  
been larger; in others less. The increase  
would have been considerably greater had  
it not been for the rise in exchange.

It must be remembered that various  
circumstances, as, for instance, the large  
increase in freight rates, which were not  
foreseen at the commencement of the  
war, have combined to raise prices. The  
recent prohibition of the export to the  
Colony of food-stuffs from the United  
Kingdom will, no doubt, further affect  
the price of food-stuffs imported from  
countries other than China. The question  
of the limitation of prices will be  
referred to the Committee.

RATING ORDINANCE, 1901.  
The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first  
reading of a Bill intitled, "An Ordinance  
to amend the Rating Ordinance, 1901."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and  
the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state that  
the object of this Bill is to extend the  
powers of exemption formerly granted  
to the Governor-in-Council by the Rating  
Amendment Ordinance, 1915, in respect  
of University Hostels, so as to enable him  
to deal similarly with educational in-  
stitutions generally, other than schools,  
which are already exempt by law.

PUBLIC SERVANTS' LIABILITIES.  
The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first  
reading of a Bill intitled, "An Ordinance  
to protect certain public servants  
from legal proceedings in respect of  
certain liabilities."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and  
the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state that  
the object of this Bill is to prevent borrow-  
ing on the part of certain subordinate  
public servants by making such loans  
irrecoverable. The operation of the Bill  
is confined to public servants whose sub-  
stantive pay does not exceed \$200 a  
month.

ALIEN ENEMIES (WINDING-UP) ORDINANCE.  
The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first  
reading of a Bill intitled, "An Ordinance  
to amend further the Alien  
Enemies (Winding-Up) Ordinance, 1914."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and  
the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" are as  
follow:—

The object of this Bill is to deal with  
certain points which have arisen in the  
course of the liquidations since the last  
amending Ordinance was passed.

Clause 1 is formal.

Clause 2 contains definitions of terms,  
"Corporation under enemy control,"  
"enemy," "enemy subject," "immov-  
able property" and "property under  
prohibited control" are defined for the  
purposes of clauses 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and  
22, which are referred to below.

It is important to remember that the  
term "alien enemy" will retain the

meaning which it has under the present  
Ordinance, and will not be affected by  
the definition of "enemy" in the bill.

It was originally intended to use the  
term "enemy subject" in the principal  
Ordinance, and not the term "alien  
enemy," but the latter term was adopted  
in deference to the terminology which  
was being used in the United Kingdom  
at the time. To abandon the term now  
would require so many alterations in the  
existing Ordinance that it seems more  
convenient to retain it in spite of the  
fact that a certain amount of overlap-  
ping in the meanings of the terms used  
is thereby caused.

In order to clear up doubts as to whether  
arbitrations are legal proceedings for the  
purpose of the Alien Enemies (Winding-up)  
Amendment Ordinance, 1915, "legal proceeding" is defined as  
including an arbitration. The sections  
affected are sections 2, 3, 4, and 5 of  
Ordinance No. 11 of 1915.

Clause 3 gives the Court wider power  
to stay legal proceedings brought against  
liquidators. Cases may arise in which  
justice could not be done if the case  
were heard during the war, owing, for  
instance, to the impossibility of obtain-  
ing evidence, and it seems desirable that  
the decision on such a point should rest  
with a judicial tribunal and not with the  
executive. It is possible that the Court  
already has inherent jurisdiction in the  
matter, but it seems advisable to give it  
express jurisdiction.

The same remarks apply to clause 4,  
which amends the section of Ordinance  
No. 11 of 1915 which deals with the stay-  
ing of actions brought against alien  
enemies. This clause also extends that  
section to all legal proceedings including  
arbitrations.

Clauses 5 and 6 are intended to dis-  
pel possible doubts as to the existence of  
powers which have been, or may have to  
be, assumed. It will be noticed that the  
liquidators are declared to have power to  
transfer the property of the persons  
whose affairs they are winding up  
whether they can or can not produce the  
documents of title relating to such prop-  
erty.

Clause 7 expressly provides that a  
liquidator's powers pass to his successors  
in office.

Clause 8 provides that liquidators shall  
be at liberty to distribute the assets in the  
first instance on the footing that no  
interest accrues on any debt after the  
commencement of the winding up. This  
provision has been borrowed from the  
law relating to bankruptcy. The clause  
does not take away the right of the  
creditor to interest, if his debt carries  
interest, and any surplus assets may be  
applied in payment of such interest.

The rights of secured creditors are saved.  
Clause 9 provides that unsecured debts  
payable to creditors who are not enemies  
or enemy subjects shall take priority over  
unsecured debts payable to creditors who  
are enemies or enemy subjects.

Clause 10 introduces a power of dis-  
claimer, modelled on the power of dis-  
claimer in bankruptcy, which may be  
made use of in the case of any leases  
which the liquidators have been unable  
to deal with otherwise. Any person  
injured by the disclaimer will be treated  
as a creditor of the alien enemy to the  
extent of such injury, and a right to  
obtain the decision of the Court on the  
amount of damage suffered is recognised.

It will be noticed that sub-clause (3)  
provides that where a liquidator has sub-  
let the premises with the consent of the  
lessor the latter shall not be entitled to  
disturbance on such premises except for the  
rent payable under the sub-lease, and  
shall not be entitled to re-enter except  
for breach of some covenant contained  
in the sub-lease.

Clause 11 provides machinery for com-  
pelling secured creditors to realise their  
securities. On such realisation the  
secured creditor is to retain the amount  
to which he is entitled under the terms  
of the security and is to pay the balance  
to the amount of which the secured  
creditor is entitled the latter has a right  
to a decision of the Court on the point.

It is, of course, possible that in some  
cases, owing to contingent liabilities, it  
will not be possible at present to define  
exactly the amount to which the secured  
creditor is entitled, and in such cases it  
may be necessary that the total proceeds  
should continue to be held by the secured  
creditor, if the total liability, ascer-  
tained and contingent, exceeds the amount  
of the proceeds.

Clause 12 provides for the enforcement  
of orders made by the Court on appli-  
cations for directions.

Clauses 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 are in-  
tended to prevent any immovable property  
sold in the liquidations from passing  
under the control of persons who are now  
enemies or enemy subjects. A reference  
to the definition in clause 2 will show  
that "prohibited control" is defined so  
as to include control after the conclusion  
of peace by persons who are now enemies  
or enemy subjects. Both that term and  
the term "corporation under enemy con-  
trol" have been defined as widely as  
possible in order to include every pos-  
sible form of control by or on behalf of  
persons who are now enemies or enemy  
subjects. Clause 13 prohibits liquidators  
from transferring property to prohibited  
control without the permission of the  
Governor. It also provides that any  
person contravening the provisions of the  
section shall forfeit to the Crown the  
sum of \$50,000. The reference to the  
permission of the Governor is intended to  
meet difficulties which might otherwise  
arise hereafter on the transfer of  
immovable property sold in the liquida-  
tions, as no doubt a time will eventually  
arrive when it will be very difficult to  
ascertain whether a sale will not involve  
a transfer to prohibited control as de-  
fined in this bill. In such cases the pro-  
hibited control suspected may be merely

technical and of no practical importance,  
and it would seem undesirable that  
vendors should be unable to sell except  
at a depreciated price and at the risk of  
committing a technical offence, and  
equally undesirable that purchasers acting  
on all good faith should have to take  
property with a technical flaw in the  
title. Probably in such cases after due  
enquiry the Governor's permission would  
be given to the transfer. Clause 16 pro-  
vides for the forfeiture of immovable  
property sold in liquidations which comes  
under prohibited control. Clause 17  
gives the Governor power to require par-  
ticulars for the purpose of enabling him  
to ascertain whether any such property is  
under prohibited control.

Clause 18 deals with the question of  
trade marks belonging to alien enemies.  
Now that the liquidations are coming to  
an end and the control of the liquidators  
for all practical purposes will soon cease  
it has become necessary to make some  
other provision in order to retain Gov-  
ernment control over these marks and  
prevent their use by unauthorized  
persons. The method adopted is to vest  
the trade marks in the Custodian,  
together with the goodwill of the trades  
in which they were used. It is also nec-  
essary to provide for the keeping of these  
marks on the register because when the  
liquidators have paid in all their sur-  
plus assets to the Custodian they will  
have no funds from which to pay renewal  
fees. This point is dealt with by pro-  
viding that none of these marks shall be  
removed from the register for non-pay-  
ment of renewal fees except by order of  
the Governor; and it is also provided  
that any such marks which have been  
removed for non-payment of renewal fees  
shall be restored to the register.

Clause 19 provides that the validity  
of acts done by liquidators is not to be  
questioned on the ground that at the  
time when the act was done the person  
whose affairs are being wound up, or in the  
case of a corporate body, had ceased to  
exist. A somewhat similar provision  
appears in section 9 of the Trading with  
the Enemy Amendment Act, 1916.

Clause 20 provides that no legal pro-  
ceeding of any kind shall be brought  
against any liquidator or public officer,  
except with the permission of the Gov-  
ernor, in respect of any act or omission  
connected with any winding up under  
the Alien Enemies (Winding-up) Ordinance.

Clause 21 provides that the provisions  
of the Alien Enemies (Winding-up) Or-  
dinance shall continue for such period  
after the conclusion of the war as may  
seem proper to the Governor. The object  
of the clause is to provide an interval  
during which the whole position, both  
here and in other parts of the Empire  
and in enemy countries, may be con-  
sidered. It may also be that on the  
conclusion of the war various questions as  
to the liabilities of firms which are being  
wound up will still be unsettled.

Clause 22 adds to the Alien Enemies  
(Winding-up) Ordinance a schedule of  
the forms of declaration to be made by  
purchasers before the completion of sales  
of immovable property sold in the  
liquidations.

Clause 23 contains two repeals. Sub-  
clause (1) repeals a definition of the  
term "person" which is defined afresh  
in clause 2 of this bill. Sub-clause (2)  
repeals a section which is rendered un-  
necessary by clause 20 of this bill.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS.  
The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first  
reading of a Bill intitled, "An Ordinance  
to amend further the Protection of  
Women and Girls Ordinance, 1897."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and  
the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state that  
the existing law has been found in-  
adequate for the purpose of dealing with  
the serious offence of the abduction of un-  
married girls. This is due to two  
reasons. In the first place the present  
section applies only where the girl has  
been taken out of the possession of her  
parent or guardian. It is believed that  
many girls get lost or run away from  
their homes and are then picked up by  
the kidnappers. In the second place it is  
necessary under the existing law for the  
prosecution to prove that the accused  
knew that the girl had been taken away  
from her parent or guardian against the  
will of the parent or guardian. This is  
generally very difficult to prove. The  
girl is generally either an unintelligent  
or an unwilling witness, and the facts  
relating to her leaving her home are  
often known to no one in the Colony  
except to herself and to the accused.

Clause 3 of the bill alters the law on  
these two points. It makes it an offence  
to harbour an unmarried girl who has  
left her parents or guardians without  
their consent, as well as to harbour a girl  
who has been taken out of the possession  
of her parents or guardians. It also  
throws on the accused, once it is proved  
that he knowingly harboured the girl,  
the onus of proving that he did not  
know that she left her parent or guardian  
without the consent of the parent or  
guardian.

It has also been thought advisable to  
raise the age in the case of this offence  
to 21 years. This amendment, by clause  
5 of the bill, is also made in section 28  
of the principal Ordinance.

The age is also raised to 21 in the case  
of offences under sub-section (1) of  
section 4 of the principal Ordinance.

The opportunity has been taken to  
transfer paragraph 2 of section 18 of  
the principal Ordinance to section 19 of  
that Ordinance, to which it appears more  
properly to belong.

THE WAR LOAN.  
The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the  
second reading of the Bill intitled,  
"An Ordinance to amend the War Loan  
Ordinance, 1916." In doing so he said:—

The object of this Bill is to provide  
that the revenue appropriated for the  
service of the Hongkong War Loan shall  
be exempt from military contribution.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and  
the Bill was read a second time.

Council then went into Committee to  
consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Bill passed through Committee  
without amendment, and, on Council re-  
suming, The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that it  
be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and  
the Bill was then read a third time and  
passed.

POWERS OF ARREST.  
The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the  
second reading of the Bill intitled,  
"An Ordinance to consolidate and amend  
the law relating to the powers of arrest  
possessed by revenue officers." In doing  
so he said:—

It has been pointed out that the Courts  
might possibly hold that the powers of  
arrest conferred by Ordinance 6 of 1913  
were limited by other powers to arrest  
given by special Ordinances under which  
revenue officers are appointed. And it  
has therefore been decided to make it  
clear that the powers of arrest conferred  
by the principal Ordinance are not to  
be limited by any other enactment. That  
amendment in law is effected by sub-  
clause 2 of clause 3 of this Bill. As the  
principal Ordinance is a short one and  
has already been amended once, it was  
thought better to repeat it and to re-  
enact it with all its provisions, and with  
the amendment now being made, in a  
fresh Ordinance. I beg to move the  
second reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and  
the Bill was read a second time.

Council then went into Committee to  
consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Bill passed through Committee  
without amendment, and, on Council re-  
suming, The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the  
Bill be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and  
the Bill was then read a third time and  
passed.

THE INTERPRETATION ORDINANCE, 1911.  
The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the  
second reading of the Bill intitled,  
"An Ordinance to amend the Interpretation  
Ordinance, 1911." In doing so he said:—

That which led to the amendment of  
the Interpretation Ordinance, 1911, be-  
ing enacted, was the amendment which  
was made in the Ordinance which has  
just been passed. The whole subject of  
powers of arrest possessed by revenue  
officers will now be dealt with in that  
Ordinance, including the definition of  
the term "revenue officer," and it is  
therefore desirable to repeal the defini-  
tion of "revenue officer" as it appears  
in the Interpretation Ordinance. The  
opportunity has been taken of repealing  
another definition which has become  
obsolete, and that is the definition  
"excise officer." The term is no longer  
required now that the opium farm has  
ceased to exist. Opportunity has also  
been taken to amend Section 9 of the  
Interpretation Ordinance so as to make  
it perfectly clear that where an Ordinance  
gives power to do any act, or to make  
any regulations, or to issue any warrant  
or authority, that power may be exer-  
cised at any time between the passing  
of the Ordinance and the time when it  
comes into operation. That is evidently  
the intention of the present section, num-  
ber 9, but from the reading of it it is not  
quite clear, and argument might be  
raised, on the terms of the section, that  
it only applied to an Ordinance which  
contained a definite suspending clause.  
The present amendment proposes to sub-  
stitute for section 9 a section which con-  
forms more closely to the wording of the  
corresponding section in the English Act,  
and it also corresponds more closely to  
the original form of the section which  
appeared in our Ordinance. The Editor  
endeavoured to cut down the wording of  
the section, and as a result it is not at  
all clear that in doing so he has not  
altered the effect of it. This new clause,  
which is now proposed to be substituted,  
will be returned to the original wording  
of the section, and will conform more  
closely to the corresponding section in  
the English Act.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded,  
Council then went into Committee to  
consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Bill passed through Committee  
without amendment, and, on Council re-  
suming, The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that it  
be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and  
the Bill was read a third time and  
passed.

ANGLO-PORTUGUESE TREATY.  
The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the  
second reading of the Bill intitled,  
"An Ordinance to make such provisions  
as are necessary to enable the Anglo-  
Portuguese Commercial Treaty to come  
into force as regards the Colony of  
Hongkong." In doing so he said:—

The proposal contained in this Bill is  
that this Colony shall, with other parts  
of the Empire, signify its adherence to  
the recent new Anglo-Portuguese Com-  
mercial Treaty, and the one article in  
the Treaty requires that adherents shall  
restrict the use of the terms "Port" and  
"Maderia" to wine which is the produce  
of Portugal and Maderia respectively.

The Bill is founded on the corresponding  
English Act, and provides for the neces-  
sary legislation.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and  
the Bill was read a second time.

Council then went into Committee to  
consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Bill passed through Committee  
without amendment, and, on Council re-  
suming, The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that it  
be read a second time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and  
the Bill was then read a third time and  
passed.

PROTECTION OF FORESTS AND PLANTATIONS.  
The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the  
second reading of the Bill intitled,  
"An Ordinance to make provisions for  
the better protection of forests, forest  
reserve and plantations from fire." In  
doing so he said:—

The object of this Bill, which is clearly  
explained in Clause 3, is to make  
provision for the protection of trees on Crown  
land from fire. The provision is that any

person who is guilty of an offence  
under the Bill shall be liable to a fine  
not exceeding \$100, or to imprisonment  
not exceeding three months, or to both  
such fine and imprisonment.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded,  
Council then went into Committee to  
consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Bill passed through Committee  
without amendment, and, on Council re-  
suming, The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that it  
be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and  
the Bill was read a third time and  
passed.

THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, FRIDAY, MARCH 16TH 1917.



person, who wilfully or negligently sets fire to anything in or near forests, forest reserves or plantations in such a manner as to endanger anything in forests, forest reserves or plantations shall be liable to a fine.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Bill passed through Committee without amendment, and, on Council resuming,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the Bill be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

#### PROTECTION OF TREES.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to make further provisions for the protection of trees on Crown land and other Crown property from wilful damage." In doing so he said:

To a certain extent the object of this Bill is cognate to that in the Ordinance which has just been passed, but this Bill provides for a very special form of penalty, which may be imposed on a village or area in case damage occurs near it which is attributable to the inhabitants of the village or area. It was thought better to keep these provisions distinct from the provisions of the Bill which has just been passed. It is not, of course, a new Bill, it is merely an alteration in the procedure, and the only substantial change which is made is that it is to be applied to the whole Colony from persons who are on the Crown rent roll, so as to include persons also on the village rent roll. The object, no doubt, of the original Ordinance was that all landowners in the locality should be liable to pay their share of the penalty, but it was overlooked at the time, apparently, that some of the landowners did not appear on the Crown rent roll, but on the village rent roll. That is the only substantial change in the Bill. The main intention of it is to alter the procedure so as to enable the tribunal which will sit in each case to report to the Governor-in-Council. In future the body will consist, in the New Territories, of the Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department and either the District Officer of the Northern District or the Assistant District Officer of the Southern District; and the rest of the Colony will consist of the Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department, and either the Secretary for Chinese Affairs or one of his assistants.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded. Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The following clause, to be numbered Clause 9, was added: "This Ordinance shall also apply to every case of such damage or destruction which has occurred in the New Territories since the 1st day of January, 1916."

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the Bill be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

#### EXTRADITION ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to repeal in part the Malay States Extradition Ordinance, 1916."

In doing so he said: "The subject of the return of persons accused of crimes, and who have escaped from the territory where the crime was committed, is, of course, dealt with in two bodies of law; one, extradition Acts and Treaties, and, secondly, the Fugitive Offenders' Act. The extradition Acts apply to extraditions between foreign States, and the Fugitive Offenders' Act applies to the return of fugitives from one part of the British Dominions to another."

The Malay States did not come within either body of the law because they are protected States, and consequently, we had to have here special Ordinances provided for the rendition of fugitives from here to the Malay States. By a recent Act powers have been taken to make the Fugitive Offenders' Act, which applies to the British Dominions, applicable to the Malay States, if so applied by Order-in-Council, and an Order-in-Council has been made, and published in the London Gazette, applying these Acts to the Malay States with the exception of one, Trengganu. That makes the Malay States Extradition Ordinances here unnecessary except as regards that one State."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was then read a second time.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Bill passed through Committee without amendment, and, on Council resuming,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the Bill be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

#### PHARMACY AND POISONS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance, 1916."

In doing so he said: "The object of the Bill is to make certain minor and technical alterations in the Ordinance. Certain defects have been discovered since the Bill was passed. The only alteration of any substance in the Bill is that warrants issued under the Ordinance need not, in future, contain, if this Bill is passed, the name of the person against whom the warrant has been issued, but only the designation. In some cases, of course, the name is not known, but the individual may be perfectly clearly described or designated."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was then read a second time.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Bill passed through Committee without amendment, and, on Council resuming,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the Bill be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

This was all the business, and the Governor announced that Council stood adjourned until that day fortnight.

### TIN AND LEAD.

#### DEBTOR'S STORY AT THE HONGKONG BANKRUPTCY COURT.

A debtor who owes over \$100,000 stated at the Hongkong Bankruptcy Court yesterday that his financial collapse was due to gambling in tin and lead; a rise in the price and then a sudden drop.

The debtor, named Leung Sui Tong, is sole proprietor of the On Hing firm, and he came up for his public examination by the Official Receiver (Mr. E. V. Carp-mael). He said that he commenced business ten years ago with a capital of 1,000 taels, and each year had drawn \$1,000 from the business, which was practically all that was made. At the present time his liabilities were over \$180,000. His assets represented about \$24,000.

Asked to what he attributed his failure, debtor replied that it was due to a rise in the price of lead, and then a sudden drop. Through gambling in tin plates and lead he had lost about \$180,000; and he only commenced gambling at the end of last year. Other people with whom he traded failed and could not take delivery from him.

The Official Receiver remarked that debtor was a small trader, and tin and lead cases, but suddenly last year he "launched out" in the speculation of lead and tin plates, as a great many other small firms in the Colony did. Chinese brokers went round and persuaded them to buy shares. It was simply gambling in futures. There was little actual stock. Prices fell suddenly and they were all "caught."

Further questioned, debtor admitted being an opium smoker, and said he used to smoke about \$1.80 worth a day; over \$60 a month. He did not smoke now.

The Official Receiver: "Your Lordship has only got to look at the man to see that is not true. He is a typical opium smoker."

The examination was closed.

#### SEQUEL TO A BUILDING COLLAPSE.

##### CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Arising out of the collapse of the wall of a building in Shanghai-street, Yau-mati, a building contractor and his foreman appeared before Mr. Wood yesterday afternoon, charged with manslaughter.

The defendants are Chan Sam and Siu Wing, partners in the Wing Tai, firm of contractors, 44, Temple Street, Yau-mati. The charge against them is that "they unlawfully did kill and slay one, U Lui, at Yau-mati, on the 9th March, 1917."

Inspector Gerard prosecuted, and Mr. E. X. d'Almada, solicitor, defended. The accident occurred on the 9th inst. While the second defendant and five coolies were on the gable wall of the building, which had been gutted by fire some time before, a portion of the wall collapsed, carrying with it several of the men, including the second defendant. A woman working amongst the debris in the street was also injured by the falling material. One of the men was so severely injured that he died after removal to the Government Civil Hospital. Defendant's first appeared before the Court on the 10th inst., on which date Mr. Wood inspected the scene of the accident.

At the opening of the proceedings, yesterday, Mr. d'Almada stated that the injured woman had succumbed in the Government Civil Hospital since the last hearing.

The Magistrate remarked that that would not affect the facts bearing on the case that was being heard.

Inspector Gerard gave evidence of arresting the defendants, and stated that the second defendant had to be sent to the Hospital, in custody, after the accident.

Dr. McFarlane, medical officer in charge of the public mortuary, deposed to examining the body of U Lui. Death was due to fracture of the skull.

P. S. Tulloch, and Wu So and Wu Fuk (brothers of the deceased man) gave evidence of identification.

Mr. J. Eldridge, Overseer, Public Works Department, said the shoring of the wall was imperfect. It was safe enough to stand, but before the defendants began to demolish it, additional shoring should have been put in.

Mr. A. Wright, Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department, deposed that the defendants had failed to notify him of their intention to demolish the building, as required by the Public Health and Building Ordinance. Had they complied with these requirements an inspector would have been sent to the building by the Public Works Department before operations commenced.

The case was adjourned till Monday next, bail being granted to the first defendant in \$200 and to the second in \$1,000.

#### HONGKONG'S CONTRIBUTION FOR WAR PURPOSES.

##### THE ADDITION OF TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

At a meeting of the Finance Committee of the Hongkong Legislative Council, yesterday, the COLONIAL SECRETARY presiding.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of two million dollars in aid of Miscellaneous Services, Contribution to Imperial Government for War Purposes.

The CHAIRMAN-Mr. Treasurer, is not this the largest financial minute we have ever had?

The COLONIAL TREASURER-I should say so.

The CHAIRMAN-This is simply to confirm the vote of \$2,000,000 which members made to His Majesty's Government. The money has been already sent Home.

The vote was agreed to.

### COMPANY MEETINGS.

#### YANGTZEPOO COTTON MILL.

The second ordinary annual general meeting of shareholders in the Yangtze-poo Cotton Mill, Ltd., was held at Shanghai, on the 8th inst.

Mr. John Johnston, who presided, said: "I regret that the result of the year's working has been so unsatisfactory, and that we are not even able to liquidate our liability to the preference shareholders."

As you are aware, the dividend on the preference shares is cumulative, and I venture to hope that next year we shall be in a position to pay the 14 per cent. that will then be due on them.

Although it is not possible to make any return to the shareholders, it should be some satisfaction to them to know that we are depreciating our properties on sound lines. We propose writing off brick buildings 5 per cent., reinforced concrete buildings 2 per cent., plant and machinery 3 per cent., foreshore building 20 per cent., furniture 10 per cent., and motor car 15 per cent.

The 19,000 shares again be written off demolished buildings and as effort will be made to wipe off the balance of Tls. 9,723 next year.

From the report and accounts it will be seen that the general managers have waived their commission of Tls. 6,423.59. The profit for the twelve months was Tls. 23,381.09, which, with the amount of Tls. 23,381.09, was carried forward from the previous year, enables us to provide for the depreciation I have already alluded to, and carry forward Tls. 9,620.18.

We had much to contend with during the past year—in the early months a very poor demand for yarn and cloth, and during the greater part of the twelve months advancing exchange, which enabled competitors in Japan and India to keep prices at a comparatively low level in spite of the important rise in cotton.

As regards our products, we found it difficult to obtain outlets for our gradual increasing output from January to June, and it was not until after the death of Yuan Shih-kai that we were able to realize a small margin of profit and work with reasonable stocks.

The poor cotton crop in this district last season further accentuated our troubles, local grades being comparatively dear; this necessitated the importation of large quantities of Indian cotton, the spinning of which, owing to import duty, places us in an unfavourable position as compared with mills in Japan.

Our working costs were high, owing to abnormal advance in all stores, and we can expect little relief in this respect while present conditions last.

The expenditure in interest was Tls. 60,446.25, and future years will also see a large outlay, as, owing to the purchase of the weaving plant, practically the whole of our working capital is borrowed from the general managers at bank rate of interest.

Owing to delay in shipment of the 300 looms ordered from home, the average number of looms working during the year was only 291.

At date we have 415 looms in operation, and you will be glad to know that our cloths are realizing as good prices as those of any of our competitors.

From the accounts you will observe that during the year we spent Tls. 112,389.02 on machinery—of this amount Tls. 83,879.79 was on account of the weaving plant, the balance being for additional preparation machinery and doubling frames for the spinning plant.

As regards the future, I should like to say that the statistical position is healthy and that we have made a much better start than last year. While margins on yarn and cloth leave something to be desired, we are experiencing a good, consumptive demand, and provided there are no further political troubles in this country, we should do nicely, as this season's crop of China cotton appears to be sufficient for the needs of the industry, and is being marketed at comparatively reasonable rates.

For some years, we have from time to time heard rumours of the revision of the Customs tariff, and it is to be hoped that when the duties on imports are altered the Government will take steps to afford the mills in this country reasonable protection in the matter of taxation. That the cotton mill industry in China requires protection and encouragement from the Government is clear enough by the poor showing of many of the Chinese mills for the past year, although similar concerns in Japan have reaped extraordinary profits.

The report and accounts were passed.

#### SHANGHAI TUG & LIGHTER CO.

The 14th annual general meeting of the Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd., was held on the 7th inst.

The Chairman (Mr. J. Prentice) said: "I think you will agree with us in considering the result of the year's working under the conditions of trade which existed during the year, as very satisfactory."

The sum available for distribution, after having written off for depreciation Tls. 29,541.51, is Tls. 156,153.15, which we recommend should be dealt with as follows:

Pay a dividend of 7 per cent. Tls. 36,000.00

Pay a dividend of 8 per cent. on ordinary shares 40,000.00

Place to general reserve 50,000.00

Carry forward to new Account 31,153.15

Some of the shareholders, I know, think that we should have recommended a larger dividend on the ordinary shares, but, after considering carefully the present and future condition of the Home Shipping Trade during the continuance of the war, we thought it best to recommend the same dividend as paid last year, and place to a general reserve fund Tls. 50,000, which would be available for the payment or equalization of dividends or any other purpose the directors may decide in the interests of the Company.

The report and accounts as presented were passed, and the suggested dividend was approved. It was decided to grant a bonus of 10 per cent. to the foreign staff and the indoor Chinese staff, as last year.

### HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

#### KEEPING AN OPIUM DIVAN.

A Chinese was charged with (1) keeping an opium divan and (2) with illegally preparing opium. Defendant, who had several previous convictions against him, was fined \$100 for each offence.

#### ALLEGED OPIUM POSSESSION.

Two Chinese boatwomen were charged before Mr. Melbourne with the possession of 37½ taels of opium.

Mr. Haywood, solicitor, appeared for the defence.

It was stated that the women were found with the opium in their possession at night in Wing Lok Street.

The case was adjourned till Monday.

#### CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING.

Before Mr. Melbourne, Sergeant Wills charged a Chinese man and woman, belonging to Mongkok, with kidnapping a girl, 10 years of age, from that place on 21st January.

The Sergeant stated that the girl had been located at Tamau, in Chinese Territory, and brought back.

The case was adjourned till next Thursday, bail being allowed in \$1,000 in respect of each of the accused.

#### THE STORY OF A CHEQUE.

Three Chinese were charged before Mr. Melbourne with being implicated in an attempt to pass a forged cheque.

The first defendant was alleged to have stolen the cheque; the second, to have presented it for payment at the Russo-Asiatic Bank; and the third, to have given it to the second defendant to take to the bank.

Inspector Brazil said the cheque, which was issued by the International Savings Bank for the sum of \$135, came through the post. The first and second defendants were arrested in the Post Office, and the third was a messenger in the Radio Telegraph department of the Post Office. A false chop was affixed to the cheque, which was presented to the Russo-Asiatic Bank by the first defendant. At the bank it was discovered that the chop was a forgery, and the man was detained. On information furnished by him, the other two defendants were arrested.

The accused were remanded in custody till Tuesday.

### SPORT.

#### ROYAL ARTILLERY SHOOTING CUP.

In this competition, which took place at the King's Park Range, Kowloon, the 2nd Company R.G.A. emerged winners with a total score of 457. The 87th Company came next with a score of 424. The winning team was composed of Capt. F. Nevill, R.G.A., C. S. M., Coppard, C. Q. M. S. Brurton, Sergt. Merrifield, Corp. Lacey, a Bomb. Veal, a Bomb. Dix, Gunr. Luxon, Gunr. Palmer and Gunr. Kirdell.

#### ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT, Saiyungpun Division:—

A Sergeant and 16 men will parade with the Hongkong Volunteer Reserves on Sunday, the 18th inst. Fall in on the Cricket Ground, at 8.15 a.m. Dress: Helmets, shorts, puttees, haversacks (fitted), waterbottles (fitted). Rations should be carried in haversacks. Two stretchers to be provided.

(Sgd.) E. RAIPHS  
(Officer in charge of District).  
March 15th, 1917.

#### HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

POLICE SCHOOL.  
Class IX. (Chief Inspector Kerr)—Wednesday, March 21st, and Monday, March 22nd.

Class X. (Inspector Gerrard)—Monday, March 19th, and Thursday, March 22nd.

Class XI. (Inspector Gordon)—Friday, March 23rd, and Friday, March 30th. The O.C. No. 2 Company and Commanders of Nos. 1 and 2 Sections will send list of men wanted to attend these classes to Staff Inspector Fothergill.

Members will attend in uniform at Headquarters Club at 5.30 p.m. and will supply their own writing material.

(Sgd.) F. C. JENKIN.  
D.S.P. (R.).  
March 15th, 1917.

#### SATURDAY'S MATINEE AT THE THEATRE.

For the Special Matinees on Saturday afternoon the Bandman Opera Company are preparing a very bright and attractive programme, and the entertainment promises to be the best yet seen in the Colony for a long time. The members of the company are making a special feature of this entertainment, and the whole gross proceeds will be given to the new fund for Service men. The members of the company themselves are undertaking all expenses, and the services of Messrs. Moutrie are also being willingly given. It is hoped that a considerable sum will be realised. Booking is fairly brisk, and there is every prospect that every seat in the house will be taken. Calls for different War Funds are urgent and many, but no one will deny that this is a most deserving fund and worthy of all the support asked for. The money—every cent of it—will be well spent, and spent without waste, and every dollar will give its full value in interest and variety to the lives of the men of His Majesty's Forces among us.

### INTIMATIONS

## LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF LADIES' SHOES

OUR NOTED FOOTWEAR IS ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST VALUE IN THE TRADE

WHITE CANVAS SHOES FROM \$6.00 PER PAIR.

BLACK KID SHOES FROM \$8.50 PER PAIR.

THE "WARD" SHOE

A STRONG BLACK GLACE, ONE BAR SHOE WITH 1½ INCH SQUARE HEELS FINISHED WITH RUBBER TIP,

SPECIAL VALUE \$6.50 PER PAIR.

THIS IS THE IDEAL SHOE FOR HOSPITAL AND HOUSE WEAR

ALL SHOES STOCKED IN HALF SIZES AND TWO FITTINGS

MORLEY'S LISLE-THREAD HOSE IN BLACK AND WHITE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

18

## DRINK "BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.

SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED. BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain. Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT— Wing On Co., Ltd. Sincere Co., Ltd. Sun Co., Ltd. Cheong Tai. Nam Hing Loong. Ty Sing. Sang Tai. Kwan Tye.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Obtainable in Canton Road. SINCERE Co., Ltd. Stocked by THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

PRICES DUTY PAID. QUARTS—\$20.00 per case. of 4 dozen. or \$6.10 per dozen.

PINTS—\$26.50 per case. of 8 dozen. or \$3.40 per dozen.

Admitted to be the Best Lager Beer brewed.

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

1942

Wm. Powell Ltd. TELEPHONE 346

"SUNDOWN" AND "SUNRESISTA"

UNFADEABLE—FABRICS.

BORDERED CASEMENT CLOTHS. EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

LACE. NET. MADRAS.

PATTERNS ON APPLICATION

POWELL'S FURNISHING DEPT.

1942







# THE WAR.

## BRITISH NEARING BAPAUME: FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF OPEN WARFARE.

### MORE FRENCH SUCCESSES.

### WEEK'S RESULTS OF SUBMARINISM.

## INDIA'S HANDSOME WAR CONTRIBUTION: PROCEEDINGS IN LORDS AND COMMONS.

### Franco-Belgian Front.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

### THE BRITISH ADVANCE.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF OPEN WARFARE.

LONDON, March 15th.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters reports on the 14th instant:—The British advance which was resumed on a front of four miles on the west of Bapaume on Monday resulted in a further development of open warfare. A strong screen of rearguards covering the German retreat avoided action as far as they possibly could.

The British are now entering undulating green and wooded country, in most marked contrast to the brown dreariness they have faced all winter.

The condition of the villages testifies to the hurry of the enemy's departure. Greveliers is largely intact, and in Miraumont there are many houses not destroyed.

One of the most amazing spectacles of the advance is the roads and railways creeping up under the hands of myriads of workers, and the promptitude with which guns and munitions are brought up is most disconcerting to the Germans.

The latter have abandoned much munitions and supplies, but wines and cigars found in dug-outs are regarded with suspicion after our experience of the Hun's dark ways.

### FRENCH CONTINUED PROGRESS.

#### ENEMY TEAR SHELLS.

LONDON, March 15th.

A French communiqué says:—We have continued to progress by bombing in the region of Maisons de Champagne, notwithstanding furious enemy bombardment with tear shells.

### BRITISH LINE ADVANCED.

#### GETTING NEAR BAPAUME.

LONDON, March 14th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—Our line has advanced on a mile-and-a-half frontage on the south-west and west of Bapaume.

We have progressed on a two thousand yards frontage on the south of Achiet-le-Petit.

We have occupied a thousand yards of trench on the south-west of Esartre, which is on the north-east of Comme-court.

We raided trenches on the east of Armentieres, and effectively bombarded positions on the north of the Somme.

To the east of Arras two explosions were caused.

### EARLIER CABLES.

### GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, March 14th.

A Berlin communiqué says:—In the Ancre region, the English attacked without artillery preparation between Achiet-Petit and Greveliers, also during the night after a heavy fire on both sides of Duquoy. They were heavily repulsed. We made prisoner of fifty.

The Champagne battles continue south of Ripont, with varying success.

French thrusts near St. Mihiel failed.

### THE GERMAN RETREAT.

#### BRITISH TROOPS ENTHUSIASTIC.

LONDON, March 14th.

Correspondents at Headquarters state that the British guns made the fortified Loupart Wood untenable. When the patrols advanced, after a sustained bombardment, on March 12th, they found the wood empty. Passing through, they entered the fortress of Greveliers, where there was slight opposition from field howitzers. Bombing patrols followed up.

The Germans are retiring from the Bapaume ridge most speedily, and the British are swarming on their heels day and night, pressing them back to the railway.

The troops are enthusiastic at entering practically undamaged country. From Greveliers they could see the still unbroken roofs and chimneys of half a dozen villages west and north of Bapaume, surrounded by green fields and undamaged roads. The next drive should take the British there.

The glimpse of the panorama has stirred the troops' imagination, and never since 1914 have the infantry watched so interestingly the work of the gunners.

Correspondents agree that important movements are impending, in which the enemy is likely to be damaged severely.

### IS RETREAT BECOMING A DEBACLE?

PARIS, March 14th.

The great German retreat before the British is the only topic discussed.

The air is full of sensational reports that the retreat is turning into a debacle, under the unremitting activity of the pursuers, who are superior both in material and in initiative.

It is at present impossible to say how far these reports are true, but undoubtedly the British continue advancing on the north-east and east of Comme-court.

We are probably witnessing the beginning of very great events, involving more than the fall of Bapaume.

### FRENCH FRONT.

#### GREAT ACTIVITY—FRENCH SUCCESSES.

LONDON, March 14th.

A French official message says:—Between Butte de Meunil and Maison de Champagne, the Germans delivered two violent counter-attacks against works which we had captured to the left of the sector. The enemy was unable to reach our positions anywhere, and sustained heavy losses.

Throughout the night an obstinate grenade struggle continued between Hill 165 and Maison de Champagne, where we captured more trenches.

Between the Meuse and Apremont, our troops penetrated the German trenches at four points, reaching the second line and capturing prisoners.

### The Balkans.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

### GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, March 14th.

A Berlin communiqué says:—We captured 256 Russians and several machine guns on the Narajowka front.

French thrusts between Ochrida and Prespa Lake and strong enemy attacks north of Monastir failed.

### Naval Activities.

#### LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

### SUBMARINISM.

#### WEEKLY REPORT OF BRITISH SHIPPING.

LONDON, March 14th.

The Admiralty has issued the following shipping return for a week: Arrivals, 1955; sailings, 1939. Sunk, vessels of 1,600 tons and upwards, 13; under 1,000 tons, 4. Unsuccessfully attacked, 16. Fishing boats sunk, 3.

A merchantman, under 1,000 tons, reported last week as sunk, has since been towed into port.

#### WEEKLY REPORT OF FRENCH SHIPPING.

PARIS, March 15th.

An official report states:—The arrivals in French ports for a week to 11th March numbered 197, exclusive of coasters and fishing boats. The sinkings numbered two.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

### GERMAN CLAIM.

#### SEAPLANES BOMB DESTROYERS.

LONDON, March 14th.

A German official message states:—German seaplanes, on March 12th, bombed two Russian destroyers, which had approached Constanza, and forced them to return.

Two hits were clearly observed on one destroyer fore and aft.

### The Near East.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

### THE MESOPOTAMIA ADVANCE.

#### KUT GUNS RECOVERED.

LONDON, March 14th.

A Mesopotamia official message says:—We have advanced in detachments thirty miles up stream from Baghdad. Steps have been taken to prevent the flooding of the city during the coming rise of the Tigris.

The small arms factory at Baghdad is in good repair. The railway shops contain uninjured and serviceable machinery, and five locomotives and rolling stock.

Our guns lost at Kut in 1916 have been recovered at Baghdad.

### General.

#### LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

### INDIA'S HANDSOME WAR CONTRIBUTION.

#### BEFORE LORDS AND COMMONS.

LONDON, March 15th.

The Commons debated a Government resolution authorising acceptance of India's war contribution of £100,000,000 sterling, and a Lancastrian amendment opposing the increase of Indian Cotton duties, arising out of it.

Mr. Chamberlain dwelt on the splendid part played by India in all the theatres of war.

Mr. Asquith moved an addendum to the Government motion, that the increase be reconsidered after the war in connection with the fiscal relationship of the Empire.

Mr. Lloyd George accepted the addendum, and the motion, as amended, was unanimously adopted, after the Lancastrian amendment had been rejected by 295 votes to 125.

The minority consisted of Lancastrians, Nationalists and some Labourites.

### IN THE LORDS.

The House of Lords agreed to the Government resolution accepting India's war contribution, Lord Beauchamp withdrawing an amendment in favour of postponement to consider the question after the war, upon the Government giving an undertaking to review it after the war.

### RUSSIAN DUMA SUSPENSION.

#### IMPERIAL UKASES ISSUED.

PETERSBURG, March 12th.

Imperial Ukases issued suspend the Duma and Council of the Empire from 11th March till April at latest, according to circumstances.

### HIS MAJESTY'S CONFIDENCE.

#### "ANOTHER STAGE ON SURE ROAD TO VICTORY."

LONDON, March 14th.

The Press Bureau reports that the King, acknowledging the congratulations of the Allied Sovereigns and Heads of State on the capture of Baghdad, expresses his confident belief that these successful advances of the Allies were another stage on the sure road to victory.

### DEATH OF DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, March 14th.

The Duchess of Connaught is dead.

[The late Duchess, Princess Louise Margaret Alexandra Victoria Agnes, was a daughter of Prince Charles Frederick of Prussia. She was born on July 25th, 1850, and was married to the Duke of Connaught on March 13th, 1879. She had a severe illness four years ago, during which she underwent a serious operation.]

#### EARLIER CABLES.

### SUPPLEMENTARY VOTE.

£20,000,000 WANTED.

LONDON, March 14th.

It is understood that the supplementary Vote of Credit to be announced by Mr. Bonar Law will total £20,000,000.

### COUNT BERNSTORFF HOME.

LONDON, March 14th.

Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, has arrived in Berlin.

### AUSTRIAN CABINET CRISIS.

#### IMPENDING CHANGES.

BERNE, March 14th.

A Cabinet crisis is impending in Vienna. It is stated that Count Marchovic will be succeeded by Count Czernin, whom Count Tisa, succeeded Count Tisa, and will form a Hungarian Coalition Cabinet.

### MILITARY CONFERENCE.

#### GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GENERALS.

BERNE, March 14th.

A Berlin message says General von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff are conferring with the Austrian Generals Hotzendorff and von Arz at the German Headquarters regarding the impending operations on the Italian and Western fronts.

### IMPERIAL WAR COUNCIL. ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

LONDON, March 14th.

Lord Milner, presiding at the British Empire Producers' luncheon to Sir Edward P. Morris, Premier of Newfoundland, said that the development of the Empire's resources, belonged to to-day's new and constructive era, the guiding principle of which was to regard the Empire as an economic whole. The significance of the War Council was not fully appreciated. It was an executive Council of the whole Empire, and was capable of deciding questions affecting every part. The time was coming when the direction of Imperial affairs would be in the hands of a Government representative of, or responsible to, all the Dominions. The present Cabinet was morally responsible to the Empire for the conduct of the war, hence they were anxious to have the Dominion representatives' counsel at the Empire.

### WHAT WILL AMERICA DO? RAU'S VESSEL SUNK WITHOUT WARNING.

LONDON, March 14th.

The American steamer *Albatross*, of 1,800 tons, from New York to London, flying the American flag, and carrying foodstuffs, has been sunk by shell-fire by a German submarine.

### LOYAL AMERICAN RAILWAY- MEN.

WASHINGTON, March 14th.

The Federated Railway Unions have been threatening a huge strike for an eight hours' day, but have now written President Wilson, stating that if the nation is involved in war, while negotiations with the employers continue, they will co-operate with the Government to the fullest extent.

### FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Lieut. G. Rutland, 2nd York and Lancaster Regiment, who has recently recovered from a bullet wound in the lung, has been mentioned in dispatches by General Sir Douglas Haig. Referring to this in a letter to Shanghai, he says: "I was never more surprised in all my life. I have done a few small stunts on active service, but nothing in my mind, to shout about, and all in the day's work, but anyhow it's ripping to think one's work at times is appreciated."

Among those who have recently left Shanghai to offer their services to the Government are Messrs. J. H. Teasdale, J. McDowell and H. Bridge. Dr. Edward J. Stuckey, of the Union Medical College, Peking, has enlisted in the Royal Army Medical Corps for service in France. Mrs. Stuckey and the children are remaining in Peking.

### CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

#### CHINA AND GERMANY.

### GERMAN SHIPS AT SHANGHAI BEING WATCHED BY CHINESE WARSHIPS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] SHANGHAI, March 15th.

Yesterday the President issued two Mandates. These declare that diplomatic relations with Germany have been severed, and they order all officers to protect German civilians and to manage "various affairs."

The German ships at Shanghai are being watched by our warships.

Yesterday the Government telegraphed Admiral, Shao Ching Ping instructing him to go to Shanghai.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent passports to the German Minister yesterday.

The German Minister has stated that he thinks he will go to Java.

The Government has telegraphed to the Chinese Minister at Berlin instructing him to request Denmark to manage Chinese affairs.

#### [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### CHINA'S BREAK.

#### GERMAN SHIPS IN CHINESE PORTS.

LONDON, March 14th.

Reuter learns that there are 13 German ships, representing a total of 35,000 tons, in Chinese ports.

### GERMAN REPLY TO CHINA'S PROTEST.

PEKING, March 14th.

Germany's reply to China's protest against submarine warfare was delivered just prior to the rupture of relations. It is couched in flattering terms, and expresses surprise at China's attitude, because she has no shipping interests in the submarine zone. Germany would treat the threat of rupture as if it had not been made.

### GERMAN MERCHANTMEN SEIZED.

LONDON, March 14th.

China has severed relations with Germany, and has taken possession of German merchantmen at Shanghai.

### KOWLOON RAILWAY STATION GOODS SHED TO BE ERECTED.

At yesterday's meeting of the Hong-kong Legislative Council a report was laid on the table dealing with a meeting of the Public Works Committee. This stated that at the meeting the Chairman laid before the Committee drawings, and at estimate for a goods shed adjoining the passenger station at Kowloon Point, which had been submitted to the Government by the Railway Manager. The estimate was as follows:—Pulling up and removing present ramp, \$204.84; Raising remainder of platform wall, \$6,074.10; Platforming, \$1,030.35; Bullasting, \$3,802.80; Permanent Way Materials, \$13,762.30; Weighbridge foundation and installation, \$1,173.00; Goods Examination Shed, \$69,917.44; total \$97,964.69.

Mr. Winslow, the manager, explained that such a shed was necessary to enable goods traffic to be conducted by the railway and that, judging from past experience, a shed of the dimensions proposed, namely, about 400 feet by 30 feet, was required. After full discussion, the Committee unanimously agreed to recommend that the proposal be approved.

### CONTRADICTING GERMAN LIES.

#### THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN AND BRITISH EXPORTS TO CHINA.

The British Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, is issuing, in English and Chinese, the following timely leaflet, headed "British Shipping":—

Whereas the Germans in China have spread reports that owing to their submarine bringing cargo to China from Europe and it is possible that such malicious lies may obtain credence among Chinese merchants who, acting on their belief that further supplies will not come from the Allies, may thus be involved in ruinous speculation, it is desirable to warn Chinese business men that there is no probability whatever of any serious stoppage of Allied imports into Chinese ports. His Majesty's Government, knowing the mean devices of our enemies, publishes each week the numbers of vessels entered and cleared at ports in Great Britain, together with the numbers sunk by submarines, and these facts are telegraphed by Reuter for public information.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### SOLDIERS AND SAILORS ON THE PEAK TRAM.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."] SIR,—As Mr. Tisdall's letters of 11th and 13th instant are calculated to convey a wrong impression to those who are not familiar with the conditions prevailing on the Peak Tramway, we beg to make the following statement:—

In his letter of the 11th instant Mr. Tisdall refers to the "edifying spectacle" of two petty officers being turned out of the central part of the car. The petty officers were merely told by the ticket collector that if they remained where they were the fare was 30 cents, but they could go to the back or the front of the car and only pay 10 cents. Naturally, they chose the cheaper fare. There was no question of being "turned out" in the sense which that expression usually conveys; a civilian would have been so "turned out" if he had declined to pay 30 cents (ten cents more).

In the same letter Mr. Tisdall says: "there is a rule, law, ordinance, etc., prohibiting soldiers and sailors from using the central part of the car." There is no rule or ordinance or even custom which precludes them from using it. Any soldier or sailor or policeman in uniform can use the central part of the car on payment of 20 cents (a civilian has to pay 30 cents). Any soldier or sailor or policeman in uniform can use any other part of the car labelled first-class on payment of ten cents (a civilian has to pay 30 cents). It is, therefore, very hard to understand what Mr. Tisdall means when he says "soldiers should get better treatment than civilians" (paragraph "d" of his letter of 14th March); they do already, and always have done. In the same letter (14th March) Mr. Tisdall makes a further misstatement (paragraph "e"). He says: "the Peak Tramway have no right to assume, as they do by their bye-law, that the civilian travellers on the car want a special reserved space." No such bye-law or law exists; therefore the Company can "assume" nothing by virtue of it. The only thing which has any bearing on the matter whatever (and it is neither a law nor a bye-law) is an arrangement between the Company and the Naval and Military authorities in regard to the issue of "Service" tickets. These tickets are issued at a specially cheap rate upon the condition that they are not available for the central part of the car.—Yours, truly,

JOHN S. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers, Peak Tramway Co., Ltd.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."] SIR,—In reply to X. In the first place let it be understood that Service men do not ask for charity.

They merely ask and expect mainly treatment, and if the reduced rates of the Peak Tramway are the obstacle to that, then discontinue the reduction and let them pay for a seat and have one, but not amongst the coolies.

I should like to ask where distinction is made in any other public conveyance, i.e., town trams or ferry? If there is none why make a distinction on the Peak tram? As Service men not fit to mix with civilians there must be some reason—what is it?

With reference to the several Institutions under the title "Soldiers and Sailors," a little enlightenment is necessary which can be given gratis if required. Lastly, as to his conscience, X forwards \$5. Go and ask the thousands of maimed and wounded soldiers and sailors what they have given to King and Country and blush at the inadequacy of your gift.—Yours, etc.,

THREE ROWS OF TAPE.

### ANOTHER FINE PAID.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."] SIR,—I have turned up a copy of your issue of the 8th inst. and fail to find anything there upon which "Refrigerators" base their fine; but, being fined so lightly, I console myself that they, at least, are in agreement with the subject of my letter which you so kindly inserted in your issue of the 10th inst. My fine therewith (\$2).—Believe me, sir, yours faithfully,

E.

### CHINA AND THE WAR.

#### CHINA'S PROPOSALS TO THE ENTENTE POWERS.

Apart from telegraphing instructions to Mr. Chang Tsung-ling, Chinese Minister at Tokyo, to obtain the views of the Japanese Government with regard to China's foreign policy and her proposals as regards a *quid pro quo* for joining the Entente Powers, telegrams have also been despatched (says the native Press) to the Chinese representatives at the Entente Courts to ascertain whether the following proposals would meet with their approval.

(1) To revise the Customs tariffs so that an effective *ad valorem* duty may be collected, the reform to be gradually spread over a number of years.

(2) The Boxer indemnities payment to be deferred for 10 years.

(3) China's part in the war should be confined to supplying foodstuffs and facilitating coolie emigration.

(4) All terms in the Treaties providing inequitable treatment towards China should be excluded.







## THE RE-BIRTH OF RUSSIA.

## WHY RASPUTIN WAS KILLED.

(BY HAMILTON FIFE.)

Now what the British nation must be asking is, "Why was Rasputin killed?" He was killed because he was the most influential member of a small clique (the "Camarilla" it is called here), which has wielded undue influence in the government of Russia for a long time past. He was influential, not by reason of his intellect or character; no, he was a man of peasant origin, without education, without manners, a libertine, a drunkard, a blackmailer. His influence lay in a certain hypnotic power which he possessed, a power which made him especially dangerous among women. He had invented a new kind of religion: one article of which was that men and women should bathe together in order to try the flesh. He pretended to miraculous powers of healing, and, it is said, had even induced the Empress to believe that to him was due the recovery of her son from his former ill-health and weakness. Rasputin pretended to "watch over" the Czar's heir, and it seems quite certain that the anxious mother's fears for her son, whose infantile illnesses had been more than usually distressing, were calmed by the plausible rascal's pretences. In this manner Rasputin kept a substantial footing in the Imperial Household, and consequently became a very useful tool in the hands of the Camarilla. What they wanted they put forward through him. He had access to the Court. If his requests were refused, or his advice neglected, he could threaten to take himself off and leave the young heir to the throne "unguarded."

All this sounds fantastic, but its equal can be found in every period of history. It does not follow that because Russia has newspapers and railways and the semblance of a Parliament, it does not follow because educated Russians are fully the equals of other Europeans that Russia is in the same stage of historical development as England and France. Other countries have thrown off all the bonds of the Middle Ages. In such lands Rasputins have become impossible. In Russia it was found necessary to deal with this scoundrel in a manner independent of the courts. There was no way possible to free the country from his evil influence save the way of the pistol or the knife.

## THE PLOT.

Do not suppose that the decision to remove Rasputin was taken by "revolutionaries." There is nothing of the old revolutionary spirit in the present progressive movement. It is a movement conducted by men who held the old methods in abhorrence. Those who resolved to kill Rasputin belonged to the very highest families in Russia, some of them to the Imperial Family. They, and others closely related to the Emperor, had urged him to be rid of this evil creature who worked by underground means, trading upon tolerant good nature, pursuing with vindictive malice those who opposed him until he composed their downfall. Extraneous failed. The Emperor, occupied with the weightiest matters, apparently could not be induced to take Rasputin seriously. It was time to take other measures.

For some weeks the impostor had been one of a party of a dozen or so who used to meet at the palace of Prince Yusupoff. Their meetings were at night. They filled bottles with drink and passed a foul mouth so that they should learn what was passing in his thoughts. It was always in their minds, apparently, to kill him, but they had not, until the sudden prorogation of the Duma, decided how soon his suppression would be necessary to the health of the State. It was whispered during the week which began on December 24 that his doom had been pronounced; but some obstacle cropped up, probably the indecision of a young Grand Duke upon whom the lot of executioner had fallen. However, the suspension of the Duma's sittings on December 29th made it clear that the moment had come. Rasputin was invited to one of the customary suppers. He had to be persuaded to accept the invitation. Some warning had reached him. He had misgivings, fears. But a woman overcame his hesitation. He yielded to her inducement and went.

## HIS LAST HOUR.

All passed as usual until between two and three o'clock in the morning. Then, having "pumped" Rasputin of all that they could get out of him regarding the machinations of the Camarilla, the conspirators changed their tone. They told him bluntly he must die. He was offered the choice between suicide and execution. A revolver was put into his hand and he was urged to turn it against himself. He refused, fired at a Grand Duke, missed him, broke a window. At once he was seized, gagged, bound, and, after a short interval, despatched. The names of those who took the parts of judges and executioners are well-known in Petrograd, and they will be honoured in the history of Russia as those of Harmedius and Aristogiton are honoured in the history of Greece, as that of Charlotte Corday in the history of France.

From the time of the firing of the first shot, the shot which broke the window, the police were on the alert. A police-station stands opposite the palace. From here all that went on was carefully watched. Several visits were paid by policemen and detectives to the palace, but these did not in any way hamper the carrying out of the plan which had been decided upon in advance. At five in the morning a motor-car drove up. Four men wearing black masks got out of it. The motor-car drove rapidly away. Some time later another car arrived, a body was brought out and placed in it, and it set off at a high speed towards the islands. In the darkness of early morning the body was flung over a bridge. It fell on the ice close to the shore of the Petrofki Island. The cords binding the arms were broken by the fall, and the arms spread out. The legs remained tied. There the corpse lay, frozen stiff into grotesque rigidity, until daylight, when it was noticed by work-

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## UNDER ENEMY RULE.

## LIFE IN THE INVADIED PROVINCES.

The Berne correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says life in the invaded provinces is more like a living death than anything else, according to the unfortunate people who have just been allowed to leave them, after enduring close upon two years of German tyranny. After the first period of inevitable violence and revolt, the population discovered that there was nothing to be done but to submit as best they could to what they were obliged to go through. The entire country has been stripped bare. Except for a few factories that are employed on Army work, everything is as a standstill. Trade is a thing unknown, and there is no such thing as an open shop. In the country districts not too close to the front, the people are compelled to till their land.

All the produce is commandeered and "paid" for in cheques on the district authorities. A few vegetables are left to the peasants for their own use, but not always. This depends a great deal upon the individuality of the commander of the district; some are less severe than others. All the cattle were carried off long ago.

## A MONOTONOUS DIET.

It is only possible to subsist by means of the rations distributed by the Hispano-American relief organisation. The municipalities are entrusted with the apportioning of the stores. No one has had any fresh meat ever since the Germans came into the place; bread, rice, dried vegetables, bacon, and lard are staple articles. Condensed milk is provided for the sick, and very occasionally a little coffee and still less sugar can be got.

No one does any work. Running about for rations and preparing them afterwards takes up all the time. No one must be seen out after seven in the evening.

The German soldiers garrisoning the provinces behave very differently now from the way they acted at the outset. They are kept sharply in hand, and treat the people properly enough, although, of course, there must be no questioning the orders they give, otherwise trouble ensues. The men are all tired of the war. They ask for nothing more than to have done with it and to be left to finish the rest of their days in peace.

At one time they were fond of reminding the people that they were Germans now and had better get out of their French ways as soon as they could. They never talk like this now. So long as the war is done with, it does not matter a rap what you are—that is the line they take now.

people. Upon their information it was taken away by the police.

## THE CAMARILLA'S FUTURE.

That any proceedings will be taken against the executioners is unlikely. What everyone is asking is, Will the Camarilla now be intimidated? Will it give up its fight against all the best elements in the nation, against the friendship between Russia and England, against the employment of capable, independent Ministers, and against the resolve of the Russian people to continue the war until Germany is beaten and compelled to agree to the Allies' terms? Or, on the other hand, will the Germanophiles, who have been secretly intriguing and wirepulling, urge the adoption of still more severe repressive measures with the object of provoking a revolution of the usual kind and putting it down by force? If they should succeed in the latter course the Czarism would be seriously compromised, and its position might even become difficult. The Camarilla still counts upon the Army. It will be roughly awakened from its foolish dreams when it finds the Army ranged alongside the Reformers.

All honourable and patriotic Russians are hoping and praying that the Czar will throw his weight strongly against the clique which has betrayed his and the country's interests. He can count upon the support of the nation. The nation is determined to carry on the war, and it demands that the methods of carrying it on shall be more vigorous and competent than they ever have been yet. Little complaint is made of the military direction of Russia's forces. It is in the rear that she is weak. She needs men who can and will give her an improved railway service, better methods of food distribution, an internal policy aimed at consolidating and consolidating the people.

## GERMAN HOPES.

If the Czar consents to call such men to take part in the nation's business and agrees to the measures they propose, the army will be satisfied, but not otherwise. That is the situation, and it is better that it should be openly described. Germany knows it well and is hoping that the heart of the Czar will be hardened, as was the heart of Pharaoh in Egypt. German agents are working hard to that end.

All the best minds and hearts in Russia are on the side of the Allies. Last night, at the New Year's Day dinner of the British Club in Petrograd, Sir George Buchanan sat between M. Sazonoff and M. Rodzianko, President of the Duma, and they all three made speeches which showed clearly how matters stand. The value of Sir George Buchanan's work cannot be too highly estimated. He has never failed in a firm grip of the situation, never hesitated to speak out when it seemed necessary, yet never failed in correctness or in tact. He knows, and all who have studied Russia share the knowledge, that it is the Reformers (by which I mean all the honest and intelligent men in Russia) who stand for loyalty to the Allies and continuation of the war.

It was because Rasputin stood for what all true Russians hate that he was executed. He represented the forces of darkness and ignorance. His executioners represent those who are seeking to spread the light.—Daily Mail.

## SEA POWER AND THE SUBMARINE.

## A TIME OF TESTING.

(BY GEORGE FIENNES.)

With the rejection of the so-called "peace" overtures of the Central Powers, we may expect with confidence a submarine campaign commensurate with the belief of the Germans that they possess in their underwater fleet a weapon which, ruthlessly used, will bring this country to her knees. The attack on shipping outside New York Harbour and the depredations, chiefly on neutral commerce, off the Azores and Canaries, are in the nature of dress-rehearsals for the coming use of the "sharp weapon" which Germany believes herself to possess. It would be more folly to pretend that the threat is not a serious one, which it will demand all the energies of the Allied navies; all the capacity of our shipyards, and all the inventiveness of our seamen to meet successfully.

The Germans have recently boasted that they have completed 235 submarines since war began, and that they have seventy-five more of the largest size approaching completion. With the thirty they had in hand before the declaration of hostilities, this would give them 330 underwater craft, inclusive of losses. These have been heavy, and a liberal discount may be taken of their boast; but careful calculation seems to show that they have, in fact, something more than a third of that total actually available, a considerable number being large and fast craft capable of operating at great distances from their home bases.

Without taking in the least an unduly alarmist view, and with the fullest possible confidence that the Navy will eventually succeed in getting the upper hand, it is, at least, evident that those responsible for the conduct of the war at sea should have their minds as free as possible to grapple with the danger; that every resource which they require should be placed in their hands; and that the most economical use possible should be made of the combined strength of the Allied Navies. Economy in this sense implies unity of command and considered employment of all the tonnage which the different Powers possess.

At the present time the strain imposed on the British Navy is enormous, and it will tend to increase. The lines of communication of the armies at Salonika, in Egypt, and to a certain extent of those in Mesopotamia and East Africa, run through 5,000 miles of the most threatened waters in the world, from Unbunt to Port Said and the Aegean. Our gallant Allies are bearing their share of the burden; but, as the great majority of the vessels employed in the transport service are British, they are unable, with the best will in the world, materially to lighten the responsibility and the labours of our Admiralty. Indeed, in some respects, the dual control rather adds to them. Divided responsibility, again, obtains in the Channel, with the duplication of effort, which does not make for the most economical use of resources. And, to pile Pelion on Ossa, the British Navy is responsible for the seriously threatened sea route to Russia past the Norwegian coast, as well as for the whole width of the Atlantic.

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, in his speech to the Fishmongers' Company recently, set forth these things very clearly. He added the warning that "the submarine menace to the merchant service is far greater now than at any period of the war, and requires all our energy to combat it." The whole speech breathes calm determination to look difficulties in the face, neither exaggerating nor minimising them, and to meet them with the resolution and resource which the Navy has seldom failed to show. But the public mind realises now, more than ever before, that "it is not the Navy, under the good providence of God, that our wealth, prosperity, and peace depend upon, and must bear a hand in every possible way."

The Navy knows no sovereign cure for the submarine pest. It has never possessed one. The summary defeat of the earlier campaign round our shores was not brought about by the application of any heaven-inspired device or invention, but by the sleepless use of brains, with, combined with technical skill, great industrial resources, industry, and experience. None of these have failed us, save that "it is not the Navy, under the good providence of God, that our wealth, prosperity, and peace depend upon, and must bear a hand in every possible way."

In face of the admitted embarrassments we are undergoing from a shortage of tonnage and the vital connection of the Navy with all Mediterranean questions, it is amazing that the great Conference at Rome, which, it is understood, took momentous decisions in regard to Greek matters relating to the situation in the East generally, included among its members no single representative of the British or Allied Navies. Every single question connected with the Allied operations in this part of the world is of naval rather than military character. The supply and reinforcement of the Army of the Orient, the linking up of the various campaigns to which we are committed, so that the combined pressure from Egypt, from Mesopotamia, from the Caucasus, and from Salonika may be effective. Yet, once more, the Allies consult and resolve without the aid of those who alone understand the workings of sea-power. It is good to hear that "the Allies have now but one policy, one aim, one people, and one will." Until the words "one navy" can be added, however, full and effective use of this desirable unity cannot be made.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## GERMAN OUTRAGE.

## A MESSAGE TO ENGLAND FROM THE EMPRESS MARIE.

The Dowager Empress Marie Fedorowna of Russia is devoting all her time and energies to work for the wounded. A correspondent who has had an opportunity of visiting her Majesty's hospital at Kieff, and had an interview with her Majesty of nearly an hour's duration, writes:

"The Empress repeatedly referred to the unspeakable atrocities committed by the Germans on helpless wounded Russians, and said that she herself had helped to nurse back to comparative health a young Russian who was shot through the abdomen and chest by a German officer over whom he was bending after handing him his water bottle. 'There are no soldiers,' she said, 'in the world, I think, like our Russian soldiers. Never have I heard them speak one word of hatred against their enemies. Their kindness to their prisoners is touching, and they would rather starve themselves than see a prisoner go without food.'

You may tell the people in England that we are all determined here to continue fighting until our foes are at our mercy, and that every German attempt to separate Russia from her Allies would fail in the future as they have failed in the past. We are gaining strength every day, we are working incessantly to improve our railways, and the time is approaching when we shall be able to bring into play our full strength."

Later in the day the correspondent visited the largest of the Empress' private hospitals, where the Chief Surgeon, Dr. Tomassiev, showed him over the finely-equipped hospital, which has room for 250 wounded soldiers and 40 officers.

Dr. Tomassiev showed a few Rentgen photographs taken very recently, which places it beyond doubt that the Germans as well as the Austrians make extensive use of dum-dum or soft-nosed bullets. He said: "From prisoners we know that every German and Austrian soldier is given a certain number of soft-nosed bullets."

The Dowager Empress at her own expense maintains five such hospitals at Kieff. She visits them almost daily, alone or with her daughter, and she knows practically every wounded soldier by name.

In the North Sea, in close proximity to the enemy's base, the Grand Fleet carries out its duties with complete success, and with losses which, since the first few months of the campaign, have been exceedingly small. The transport service to France is unimpeded, and, if the distance is short, the volume of traffic is very great. In the Mediterranean, while the military operations have not been conspicuous for success, the losses incurred by ourselves and our Allies have been proportionately large. The sinking of the *Corinthia*, coming on the top of the loss of the *Gemini*, the *Suffren* (in the Bay of Biscay), and the *Laure*, has most reminded us of this. The Navy has most loyally supported plans in the making of which it has had little to say, and it has suffered accordingly.

Each one of the Allied navies has a special interest in guard in the Mediterranean, besides the general interests of the whole war represented, in the main, by the communications of General Sarrailla's army. For the Italians there is the Austrian fleet in the Adriatic; for the French there is the guarding of the communication between France and her North African Empire; for us there is the passage to Egypt and India. To say this is not to imply that there is the slightest divergence of aim. But it does follow that there is waste of effort unless the defence of all these interests is harmonised on a common plan. The present system of separate spheres of command which ships on a continuous voyage enter in succession does not make for the greatest possible economy of resources. If it is impossible, for various reasons, to place the whole of the Allied navies under one command—that of the preponderant Power at sea; which it is evidently not for a Briton to urge unless the initiative comes from our Allies—at least a combined Naval Commission might be appointed, through which concerted movements might be made, and the ships, both warships and merchantmen, be allocated in accordance with the needs of the Allied countries as a body.

The time of testing is at hand, when the nation will be compelled to give more heed to naval affairs than it has done up to the present, feeling itself secure behind the "sure shield" of the Grand Fleet. Our losses will probably not be greater, in proportion to the present volume of our mercantile marine, than they were in past wars, even after the main question of the command of the sea has been decided in our favour. But the demand upon our maritime resources, both for military purposes, and on account of the inability of the country to supply itself with the necessities of life, is tenfold greater than it has ever been before. The war will have to be fought out from the decks of merchantmen, by the gallant "shell-backs" whom Sir John Jellicoe so justly and nobly praised, and in the shipyards. But, above all, it is necessary that the Sea-Affairs should be so dovetailed with the Land-Affairs that at last it will be recognised that the two are inseparable parts of the whole fabric of success.

The new Board of Admiralty cannot be expected to work miracles while you wait. It must be given the unstinted support and sympathy of the nation, and its hand strengthened in every way to secure that voice and influence in the councils of the Allies which properly belong to it. It is scarcely credible that a War Government should exist in Britain without a single member entitled to speak with authority for sea-power, that the war-plans of the Allies should be discussed again and again without naval opinion being consulted, and that there should, so far, have been no conference between those responsible for the different navies of the Alliance. It may be expected that events will compel an alteration in this respect. The advantage of listening more readily to the voice of naval experience and authority will then, perhaps, become clear. The Observer.

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## TO END SCIATICA

seems too good to be true, doesn't it? It  
is good to be sure, but it's true, TOO.

## LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

soothes the stabbing, biting nerves.  
Brings instant relief to pain and con-  
tinued use brings permanent relief.  
Take a little in your hand and rub in  
where the pain is. The pain is there no  
more.Many thousands of sufferers have already  
blazed the path in using this miraculous  
remedy. To-day they boast about their  
good health and freedom from pain.  
You will be able to boast yourself.  
LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM will do  
the work.

Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.

Agents for Hongkong:—  
Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

255-19

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART  
MAATSCHAPPIJ.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

The Steamship

"JACOB"  
having arrived from the above ports, Con-  
signees of Cargo by her are notified that all  
Goods are being landed at their risk into the  
hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of  
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and  
Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the  
wharves delivery may be obtained.  
Goods not cleared by the 21st Mar., 1917, will  
be subject to rent.At broken, chafed and damaged packages are  
to be left in the Godown, where they will be  
examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on  
the 20th Mar., 1917, at 10 A.M.  
Claims against the Steamer must be present-  
ed in writing within 10 days after arrival of  
Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the  
underwriter in any case whatever.Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 14th March, 1917.







**INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.**

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

**ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.**

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
Managing Agents.

**"ELLERMAN" LINE.**

(REDFERN & TUCKWELL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
General Agents.

**C. N. C.**  
**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR SWATOW and BANGKOK ... "CHANGHONG" ... On 17th Mar., 9 A.M.  
SHANGHAI and SINGAPORE ... "LIANGCHOW" ... On 18th Mar., 9 A.M.  
SHANGHAI and SINGAPORE ... "LIANGCHOW" ... On 18th Mar., 9 A.M.  
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SHANGHAI and SINGAPORE ... "LIANGCHOW" ... On 18th Mar., 9 A.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation, Electric Fans fitted, Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."  
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS AND CARGO. SS. "ANHU," "CHENAN," "YINGHONG," "SHANTUNG," "SINKIANG" and "SUNING," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.  
For Freight or Passage apply to—  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

TELEPHONE 38.

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 23rd Mar., at 11 A.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—  
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.

**BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.****APCAR LINE.**

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,  
Agents.

**P. & O. S. N. CO.****ROYAL MAIL SERVICE**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO

**MARSEILLES AND LONDON.**

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
COLOMBO	1917	1917	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.  
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

SS.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

**INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS**

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Straits about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
The Intermediate Service is	Temporarily Suspended.			

**WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.**

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.  
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.  
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.  
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.  
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goudard & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.  
For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to—  
E. V. D. FARR,  
Superintendent.

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA, BAY

CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE (SHIDZUOKA MARU) WEDNESDAY, 28th

VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE ... Capt. Noma 12,500 Mar., at Noon.

NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA ... SAKA MARU (TUESDAY, 1st

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, BANGKOK, THURSDAY ISLAND

TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

MOJI and KOBE ...

NAGASAKI, KOBE and NIKKO MARU (FRIDAY, 16th

YOKOHAMA ... Capt. Takeda 9,800 Mar., at 10 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and HIRANO MARU (FRIDAY, 23rd

YOKOHAMA ... Capt. H. Fraser 16,000 Mar., at 11 A.M.

**EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE**  
**VIA PANAMA CANAL.**  
**(CARGO ONLY).**

NEW YORK VIA MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND OULON.  
\$ Wireless Telegraphy.  
For Further Information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
R. MORE, Manager.  
Telephones Nos. 292 and 293.

**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.****SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.

JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000 15 knots	MON., 26th Mar.
SHUNYO MARU	23,100 21 knots	MON., 2nd April
PERIA MARU	9,400 14 knots	MON., 16th April
KOREA MARU	13,800 18 knots	SATUR., 28th April
SIBERIA MARU	19,000 18 knots	SATUR., 12th May
TENYO MARU	23,000 21 knots	WED., 25th May

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$348 (271.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (2122).  
" " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$250 " " G\$437.50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.  
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.  
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Main Lines and Trans-Siberian Railway.  
Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

**SOUTH AMERICA LINE**

FOR JAPAN, PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—  
T. DAIGO, Agent,  
King's Building, 67  
TELEPHONE 291.

**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES**

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA ...

YOKOHAMA ...

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

TELEPHONE 740.

P. THOMAS, Agent,  
Queens Building.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TADOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MEXICO MARU" ... SATURDAY, 31st Mar., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 18th Mar., at Noon.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager,  
[No. 1, Queen's Building.]

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN

STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.

All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are on board.

For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.  
Agents.



